

Mr Campbell called, placing little Henry in the doctor's arms.
"There is," he replied, after the lapse of about half a minute. "What have you been giving him?"
"Nothing. But we are afraid the nurse has been giving him too much of the medicine."
"That is certain. This is no natural case. Where is the nurse? Let her see me."
Jane was sent for, but when she was brought, she was not to be found. She had, in fact, been bundled up her clothes, and hastily, and quietly left the house. This confirmed the worst fears of both parents and physicians. But if it was doubt remained, a visit of inspection. And a spoon laid in the wash-basin drawer of Jane's room, deposited it.

The most prompt and active treatment was resorted to by Doctor B. in the hope of saving the child. But his anxious efforts were in vain. The already moribund and weary patient, possession of the whole system; had, in fact, usurped the seat of life, and was pouring its every fountain. At day dawn on the next morning the flickering lamp went out, and the sad parents looked their last upon their living child.
"I have heard most dreadful news," Mrs May said to her husband, on his return home that day.
"You have! What is it?"
"Jane has passed Mrs Campbell's child."
"Jane? What do you mean?"
"It is true. She had it to wean, and gave it such a dose of laudanum that it died."
"Dreadful! What have they done with her?"
"She can't be found. I am told."
"You recommended her to Mrs Campbell?"
"Yes. But I did not believe she was wicked enough for that."
"Though it is true she ill-treated little Charles, and we knew it. I don't see how you can forgive her?"
"I forgive her!"
"But I did not believe she was wicked enough for that."
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"I forgive her!"

Whig and Courier.

JOHN S. JAYWALK, Editor.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1844.

A Pattern House.
Our neighbor, Nathaniel Lord, Esq. has been for some time engaged in superintending the erection of a dwelling house for himself and which is now about finished. For convenience in all departments, from the cellar to the stable, and as possessing all the necessary appliances for substantial comfort, in all ages of human life, from infancy to old age, we consider it a pattern house, a vastly better one, we must say, than we ever expect to own, although we may enjoy such.

Without intending to describe this house we wish to speak of two or three things connected with it which are deserving attention.
The first thing about it which attracted our attention, and which is admired by all visitors is, the painting of the doors and the wood finish in the interior. We find here an example of such simple and unassuming style, and so well adapted to the taste of the age, that it is quite impossible to detect any fault, although it is known to be but an imitation. These who do not know that it is painted, find it quite impossible to decide, and in one instance a man actually cut into one of the panels with his knife and took out a piece to satisfy himself of the fact. This painting was executed by Mr. George A. Longfellow, and is probably the best specimen of the kind ever executed here. There is a harmony in the shades and a naturalness in the contrasts that are truly surprising.
The house is warmed by a furnace in the cellar. This is a new contrivance but constructed upon common-sense principles and is efficient without the daily consumption of a large amount of fuel.

The apparatus for supplying warm and cold water for bathing by means of a convenient force pump in the cellar and the use of various lead pipes and a reservoir in the attic, is very neat and efficient. The bath is established in the second story, being bathed with skill and affords the means of promoting cleanliness and health, and a luxury which it ought not to be a sin to boast.

This is one of the most convenient houses in the city and we hope our citizens will by and by be able to have as good a one for their own use.

Increase of Ship Manufacturing.
We have long felt a deep interest in having our people engage in those manufactures suited to this region of country. It has afforded us much pleasure, therefore, in witnessing the introduction and increase here of various manufactures. Our enterprising citizens, Messrs. Hemmeyer & Hersey, have recently added to their large manufacturing interest, that of the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes of the various kinds required in the market. They have now in their employ some twenty workmen, combining great skill and taste in the several departments of this business. The principal force, for a time, is directed to the making of heavy and substantial work, suited to our hard climate and the nature of our eastern business. It is their intention to enlarge the business until every kind of shoe called for, shall be made here.

There are many obvious advantages growing out of the enlargement of manufactures here. Our population is thereby increased with industrious and intelligent men. The money paid for this labor is kept in the city instead of being sent abroad. A demand is

created for female labor thus giving profitable employment to our daughters and those who might otherwise be merely consumers. An opportunity is furnished for making exchanges of work and thus the little business of the city is increased and the amount paid for foreign and domestic labor is lessened. We maintain our shoe makers and hatters and iron foundries. So at home instead of supporting them abroad. This is all in accordance with the good whig doctrine of encouraging home labor, and had the whigs succeeded in the recent presidential election there would have been a greater increase in manufacturing than we can now expect; yet all should endeavor to come, the nearest possible to the practical effects of whig policy by encouraging all prudent efforts to enlarge home labor.

An eloquent address was delivered before the Bangor Independent Temperance Association, at the City Hall on Wednesday evening by Rev Mr. Chapin of Cheltenham Mass. The address was not as large as some of his previous ones, but it was not less valuable, probably, to the fact that it was not generally known an address would be delivered by Mr. Chapin, he having arrived the same day, in the morning.

Mr. Chapin stated an opinion that the noble army of moral reformers of the present age had accomplished more than all the mailed and steel-equipped armies of the past. They had conquered the first enemy of the human mind and soul, when strongly entrenched in their appetites and while constantly professing the warmest friendship. Persuasion and argument and law and all honorable means must be constantly employed until the good spirit shall triumph in the heart, that throughout the wide world not a drunkard shall be found and the evils of intemperance now where are the business of human society.

He made a thrilling appeal to the moderate drinker and to those who do not drink but stand aloof from the cause of temperance, to engage at once in the work.
The temperance movement is legitimate—the fruit of our age reaching forth for the spiritual operation of the law of truth. But we will not attempt a report of this admirable speech. It was one long tale remembered by those who listened to it, and we wish thousands had listened.

Mr. Chapin intimated that he might again speak upon the subject of temperance before leaving the city. Should he do so, as we hope he may, there will be a large attendance.

The present month of November has, thus far, been the mildest in this vicinity of any since 1832. It has so far been highly favorable for clearing up the business of the season, but the suddenness of the approach of cold weather after a long continued season of mild weather has generally proved injurious to many persons who, in the absence of warnings of the approach of cold weather, neglected to make suitable preparations.

In 1832 the cold weather continued until the first day of December when a cold storm descended and the cold weather continued without intermission until the opening of the spring—the consequence was that several buildings were injured from the effects of the frost and one brick building tumbled down. These lessons of experience should not be lost. We advise to the subject for the purpose of giving a caution to our citizens to prepare immediately for cold weather. The winter will probably be a severe one, and it is well to be prepared for the worst.

Those who have unfinished houses should endeavor to secure their cellar walls from the effects of the frost. This may be done by gathering spruce and hemlock boughs and piling them around the walls inside and outside the building. Cellars to dwellings generally should be secured from frost by being banked up with straw, saw dust or lanner's waste. Attend to these matters in season and loss and vexation will be prevented. A little preventive is better than much cure.

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The present month of November has, thus far, been the mildest in this vicinity of any since 1832. It has so far been highly favorable for clearing up the business of the season, but the suddenness of the approach of cold weather after a long continued season of mild weather has generally proved injurious to many persons who, in the absence of warnings of the approach of cold weather, neglected to make suitable preparations.

In 1832 the cold weather continued until the first day of December when a cold storm descended and the cold weather continued without intermission until the opening of the spring—the consequence was that several buildings were injured from the effects of the frost and one brick building tumbled down. These lessons of experience should not be lost. We advise to the subject for the purpose of giving a caution to our citizens to prepare immediately for cold weather. The winter will probably be a severe one, and it is well to be prepared for the worst.

Those who have unfinished houses should endeavor to secure their cellar walls from the effects of the frost. This may be done by gathering spruce and hemlock boughs and piling them around the walls inside and outside the building. Cellars to dwellings generally should be secured from frost by being banked up with straw, saw dust or lanner's waste. Attend to these matters in season and loss and vexation will be prevented. A little preventive is better than much cure.

The Savannah Georgia Republican has placed the name of Henry Clay at the head of its columns as a candidate for the presidency in 1848.

According to Southern political notions, Georgia having voted for Polk and Texas has instructed her Senators to vote for annexation.

The notorious John H. Slack, we learn by the Tennessee papers is doing a fine business in that State in making collections of funds for his Georgetown Classical Institute!

Good Advice.
The National Intelligencer concludes some excellent remarks in relation to the result of the late election, with the following excellent advice to our Whig brethren:
"And now, Whigs of the Union, your reverses, so far from causing you to give up in despair, should only point out to you the necessity of renewed and redoubled action, and at the proper time, it should only strengthen your hearts and nerve your arms for another effort. You must not give up all hopes of redeeming the Union. Four years from now, the Whigs will be in the saddle, and then you must not only wipe out the stigma of your recent defeat, but avenge the wrongs of Henry Clay. Remember that the effort by the rout of the Union forces in the field of Canine was followed soon after by the expulsion of Hamilton, finished with victory, the cause of the Whig party. Ay, remember, too, that the Whig party's retreat across the Delaware with a few remnants of half-trained and half-armed soldiers; one of the darkest hours in our Revolutionary struggle, was signified only by the rout of the enemy's forces at Trenton in the midst of their victory and rejoicing. Take hope from these facts, and when the day of our triumph shall have passed, and the people have taken their place as they have, and the money paid for this labor is kept in the city instead of being sent abroad. A demand is

created for female labor thus giving profitable employment to our daughters and those who might otherwise be merely consumers. An opportunity is furnished for making exchanges of work and thus the little business of the city is increased and the amount paid for foreign and domestic labor is lessened. We maintain our shoe makers and hatters and iron foundries. So at home instead of supporting them abroad. This is all in accordance with the good whig doctrine of encouraging home labor, and had the whigs succeeded in the recent presidential election there would have been a greater increase in manufacturing than we can now expect; yet all should endeavor to come, the nearest possible to the practical effects of whig policy by encouraging all prudent efforts to enlarge home labor.

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An eloquent address was delivered before the Bangor Independent Temperance Association, at the City Hall on Wednesday evening by Rev Mr. Chapin of Cheltenham Mass. The address was not as large as some of his previous ones, but it was not less valuable, probably, to the fact that it was not generally known an address would be delivered by Mr. Chapin, he having arrived the same day, in the morning.

Mr. Chapin stated an opinion that the noble army of moral reformers of the present age had accomplished more than all the mailed and steel-equipped armies of the past. They had conquered the first enemy of the human mind and soul, when strongly entrenched in their appetites and while constantly professing the warmest friendship. Persuasion and argument and law and all honorable means must be constantly employed until the good spirit shall triumph in the heart, that throughout the wide world not a drunkard shall be found and the evils of intemperance now where are the business of human society.

He made a thrilling appeal to the moderate drinker and to those who do not drink but stand aloof from the cause of temperance, to engage at once in the work.
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